

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, July 6. The Civil Service Commission today, again had under discussion a general subject of competitors to an examination. Various communications from the Treasury Department in regard to the number and distribution of officers were read and considered, and the subject of the organization of the Post-office Department taken up.

General Pleasanton has forwarded to President Grant a long letter giving his views as Chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and subjects which came under his direct control and supervision, and claiming that according to the law of 1865, his power over Internal Revenue is as complete as that of Secretary Boutwell over Customs Revenue, not, however, interfering with the disbursements, his duty being to instruct officers that the tax may be faithfully and promptly collected and paid into the Treasury. Hence the Secretary has nothing to do with instructions to officers or the Commissioner's decisions, appeals from which can be made to courts for redress.

THE PRICE OF WOOL AND WOOLLENS.—The Boston Daily Journal thus laments over the advance in the price of wool:

One of the evils of the late European war, a lesser evil it is true, but still an evil, is the great advance in the price of wool and woolen fabric. The most marked change is in low priced wools, from which blankets and clothing have been made. Such vast quantities of stock have been used necessarily by both armies that there is almost a "woolen famine" in these grades. The same is true to a considerable extent here. As an example, in the lots of the largest houses, where usually may be found hundreds of tons of wool, was seen a few days since one solitary bale. The effect of this is seen especially in the rapid advance in the price of carpets, which are made from these coarse wools. The sterling price has advanced in England three times during the past few weeks, and a further advance still is expected. Our own manufacturers have also found it necessary to advance in their prices in self-protection, and it is said, there can be no decline until the next crop, a year hence.

Death of George Grote.—The death of this great historian which occurred June 20th is felt as a loss not only through his own country, England, but wherever his histories have been published all over the world. He was a literary man, an indefatigable worker, a business man, engaged in politics and had something to do with all the grand enterprises of his time. But since 1842 he devoted himself so exclusively to literature that his power in action was little known to younger men. Only a few now remember what he was as a banker and what he was as a politician. But for many years he has been Vice-Chancellor of the University of London and Vice-President and President of University College, and those who have seen him in those capacities well know that he had all the faculties of a great administrator and many of the faculties of a great ruler. Almost all the important measures of those bodies were the almost personal mark of his wide knowledge and strenuous decision, and it was difficult in those days to carry much in opposition to him.

The Spectator of June 24th speaks of his histories as follows: "History of Greece shows the practical taste of its author in its most marked quality—its reality. As it is twelve thick volumes long it cannot be called a short book, but there is not a word added for the sake of effect. Every word was written because it was wanted to express the full meaning of the writer, and because the writer was content with nothing less than his full meaning. Most writers on ancient subjects have their readers to suppose something—require of them to fill in some links in the chain of reasoning. But Mr. Grote argues everything out. He tries historical questions as if he were a judge expounding them to a jury. He states every probability, weighs each witness; discusses every reason. It never strikes him that his readers may not wish to go through these processes, that they may not have as much interest in the subject as he has himself. He evidently thinks they ought to wish to know it all, even if they do not. They are impelled to try the issue, and they are bound in conscience not to relax their attention till they have heard all which can be said about it. The conscientious historian will not let them off a single reason, or permit them to omit the minutest authority. The whole style says, from the author to the reader, 'Now I want to explain this to you, and I know you want to have it explained to you, therefore let us all go through it.' How different this is from most historians we all know. Most of them never give their readers credit for a sustained interest in the matter in hand; they think that their style must be ornamental or no one will read them; that they must hurry on quick or no one will have patience with them. Probably at times Mr. Grote is needlessly full, and certainly on many occasions he argues the same point too often; the case of the 'Sophists' is argued in his 'Plato' at least a hundred times; still, on the whole, a reader wanting to understand Greek history will be glad to permit a writer 'who is not a style,' who at least does not think of his style, who pours all his ideas plainly forth, who assumes his readers to be as really interested in the events as if they were his own money matters.

That the political part of Grote's history is much better than most of the other parts, every one will admit. Scarcely any one will now read the treatment of the mythological sufficiency of 'Proteus' speculation, as we now call it, might be made to elucidate the opening part of Greek history. But comparative mythology and prehistoric speculation are subjects which have been quite elaborated afresh since Mr. Grote dealt with the earliest Greece. If they had been known in 1864, we should have had an ample despatch on them, probably many dissertations. There are defects of omission and there are others (as most people will think) defects of commission. To estimate Grote's great work, the greatest philosophical problems and the deepest religious questions must be discussed; on almost every one of them he has expressed given his opinion, or not obscurely hinted it.

In California there are eighteen or twenty native species of birds, more or less noted as songsters, and some of the species have many local varieties. The erroneous notion that the State was men in bird life, and especially noted singing birds, arose from the fact that the early routes of travel lay chiefly over nearly treeless plains, where few birds remain in the long dry season.

Rescued from a Perilous Situation.

My Editor.—Being a constant reader of the REGISTER, and admiring the short letters from different towns which now and then appear in its columns, I cannot but give you a short description of an Independence Day spent at Sucker Brook. After a pleasant drive of eight miles, we reached a romantic piece of mountain road, which would fit way through evergreen lands and feathery ferns, with here and there a silvery birch standing like a sentinel on duty.

We soon found ourselves under a charming shelter, where a gentleman had fitted up and set apart for all such outdoor jubilees, at the foot of the mountain, shaded and relieved from the scorching sun by dark and waving masses of foliage, rustling a happy greeting to all, which is far more entertaining to the weary pleasure-seeker than the romantic associating works of nature. Unfortunately, we left this castle of comfort after quenching our thirst by a glass of ice cold lemonade, and satisfying our dainty appetites, with tempting viands, we wandered to the summit of the cascade. And what a walk we had! Through evergreen thickets, over rocks, through stony passages, crossing flowery beds of mountain moss, until we arrived at the head of the falls. We lingered an hour finding everywhere beautiful views, water gushing and sparkling in the sunshine. Half an hour found us on our way to the eastern shore or the lake, anticipating a fine sail. Suddenly a faint, far-off shriek of distress came over the water. Hurrying to the shore, as shriek after shriek died away, we found the lake one ugly sheet of dashing waves and angry white caps. Far out in the deepest water near the north end of the lake, we could just discern a sail boat capsized. Two forms were visible shouting and raising their arms for help. Oh what a moment of terror! such a scene I pray never again to witness. But for the timely aid of Mr. Kelsey and F. H. Daniels, who both took a boat seized the oars and swiftly rowed to the stricken ones, they must have soon been launched into eternity. On reaching the boat, they found John Murray of Whiting, and a stranger clinging to the side of the boat, with black angry waves dashing over his shoulders; coalesces, one of their hats lost, and nearly exhausted they were safely rescued and carried to the Lake House.

But for the timely courage and bravery of Kelsey and Daniels, endangering their own lives without one thought except to aid those in deep distress, who if not rescued must sink to a watery grave, families might have been made desolate. What a moment of breathless anxiety to those waiting as they see friends put out from shore perhaps to share the fate of those they were endeavoring to save. As the boat rose and sunk, I was reminded of these words:

"To make him a boat of kitchen bark,
Which could him off from the shore;
Long he followed that meteor spark,
The wind was high, and the night was dark,
And the boat returned no more."

A SPECTATOR.

Early Postal Route.

Hon. E. P. Walton writes to the Burlington Free Press, correcting a statement alleged to have been made by him at the late Editors' Reminon, and gives the following interesting account of the early mail facilities of this State:

It is true that the post riders, sent out by the printers to distribute their newspapers, were the pioneers to the mail routes, but Mr. Walton said his recollection was of only one mail route through Central Vermont while the counties of Washington, Orange, Caledonia, Orleans, Lamoille and part of Franklin, Chittenden, Addison and Windsor were supplied by post-riders from the office of the Vermont Watchman. In February 1784, seven years before Vermont was admitted to the Union, the General Assembly established five post-offices, located at Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor, and Newbury. Anthony Hawwell, of the Vermont Gazette, Bennington, was appointed Postmaster General, and the newspaper postmen were the mail-carriers. The regulations and rates of the United States were adopted, even to the much abused *franking privilege*, which, however, was limited to the governor, and such other persons as the legislature might authorize. In July, 1787, a post-rider was sent once a week from Bennington to Lansingburgh and Albany, N. Y., and in January, 1788, Daniel Marsh advertised that he had established himself as "post-rider from Clarendon to the Onion River" to ride once a fortnight. At Clarendon, Mr. Marsh of course, connected with the rider from Bennington bringing the Vermont Gazette. It is worthy of remark that "the price of the papers as far north as Brandon" was four bushels of wheat per year; one bushel of which to be lodged at the time of subscribing, or as soon as possible. Mr. Marsh delivered papers as far north as Jericho, where the price ought to have been double that at Brandon, but the farmer would afford it. Gov. Chittenden on one occasion had seven hundred bushels of wheat on hand, not a bushel of which would he sell, even for hard cash, as he had reserved it to supply the people at a time of need; and in 1786, Jesse Welden of St. Albans "raised two hundred bushels of sound corn on two acres and a quarter of land, and from one half of the way, he raised six bushels of potatoes; they were sweet and large, but not wholesome."

A SYSTEM FOR BEGINNERS IN THE ART OF PLAYING ON THE PIANO FORTE. By William Mason and E. S. Hooley. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston.

In this book we have the benefit of large experience in teaching. Both its authors have been engaged as instructors many years. Their experience has shown that learners who are restricted to certain uses of the hand at first, and who avoid obstacles, such as thirds, sixths, chords, &c., until after they have had a very considerable practice of single tones, are able to make more rapid progress, and become fitted for the performance of fine compositions, much sooner than those trained in the usual way. The System for Beginners is the first book which has been prepared in strict accordance with these principles, and it is confidently believed to be much better adapted to the wants of young pupils than any previous book whatever.

This book is interesting to the pupil, throughout; is easy, and yet gradually prepares the way to overcome difficulties that, to the uninitiated, are great. It throws no obstacles in the path of the learner, but furnishes such practice, and such alone, as utilizes time and labor, so that every moment spent at the piano tells toward proficiency. It is enriched with many fine compositions, by Mr. Mason and others, never before published, and is a book as a whole, as is needed in thousands of homes where young persons are learning to play the piano.

Leave your orders at the Register Book Store.

Fiercest Railroad Slaughter at Newark.

NEWARK, July 8.

A shocking accident occurred on the Newark and New York railroad this morning, near the Ferry street station, in this place, resulting in the death of several persons and the wounding of very many more. The 8.05 train from this city and another from New York were running on the same track, and came in collision. The cars are a heap of burning ruins. Already seven bodies have been taken out, and it is supposed that there are many more in the ruins. The 8.05 train Newark and 7.35 train from New York on the New York and Newark railroad, met in an open switch at Brill station. The engines were demolished, and the first and second cars of each train telescoped. Both trains were thrown from the track. The cars caught fire from the locomotives and two of them were entirely consumed. Four persons were killed and many injured. The names of the killed are Frank Kern, engineer, scalded, and both legs broken; John Lynch, brakeman, instantly killed; Dan White, brakeman, was caught between the telescoping cars and instantly killed; George Hill, engineer, killed. Wounded—Stephen A. Dickson of Newark, internally; Carl Schlichter, and his son aged six years, head fractured. Anderson of Newark, cut and internally injured; Bond, a fireman, badly hurt; John Russell, brakeman, badly cut; Samuel Taylor, fireman, badly scalded; W. Fuhrman of Newark, slight cut on the head; David Dutcher of No. 16 Ludlow street, New York, cut on the leg; A. C. Van Fleet of Newark, arm cut.

The railroad accident yesterday near Newark, is thus described by a man who was moving not forty feet from the place where the collision occurred: The train from Newark was drawn by the engine Plainfield, and that from New York by the engine Aurora. I was moving with my back turned, when I heard the Plainfield whistle furiously, and turning saw her train approaching the switch at a high speed, the Aurora being then distant about a hundred yards. I suddenly saw pieces of wood flying out of the tender of the Plainfield, and then the engine itself bounding over the sleepers. The motions of the train were like three jumps, the whistle screeching furiously all the while, and the wheels jolting on the ties, making such a noise that it was heard at my father's farm house half a mile distant. I had hardly time to realize the danger before the crash and the two engines came together with a sound like thunder, both the boilers bursting simultaneously.

The engines seemed to stand on their hind wheels and plow into each other twenty feet in the air. The smoke and steam rushing out almost obscured the train approaching the switch at a high speed, the Aurora being then distant about a hundred yards. I suddenly saw pieces of wood flying out of the tender of the Plainfield, and then the engine itself bounding over the sleepers. The motions of the train were like three jumps, the whistle screeching furiously all the while, and the wheels jolting on the ties, making such a noise that it was heard at my father's farm house half a mile distant. I had hardly time to realize the danger before the crash and the two engines came together with a sound like thunder, both the boilers bursting simultaneously.

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The railroad company losses \$100,000 by an accident, which is the first of any importance which has occurred between Newark and this city.

FRANK KERN, the engineer who was killed, seemed to have enacted the heroic part. Just before he died he said to a friend, "I do not expect to live; I did all I could to stop the train. I feel satisfied. I felt sure that I could have saved myself by jumping into the ditch, but I stopped to save my engine and train and hung on." Five persons were killed and fifteen wounded. Wm. Thompson, the brakeman who left the switch misplaced and caused the accident, was arrested last night and lodged in Newark City Prison. He has been in the employ of the company for nine years and was thought a most trustworthy man.

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To-morrow.

BY MISS A. E. ALLEN.

Sweet hope of my life! bright to-morrow!
How gladly will I hail thee!
To-day contented, calm and sad, I wait;
To-morrow brings joy into me.
To-day the dark storm-clouds may gather,
And shadow hang over our night;
To-morrow the rainbow of promise,
Shall kiss the dark earth into light.

To-day the great work of our fortune,
Is turning at Newark, and by one,
Sweet sunbeams lung, tremulously, over it,
And kissed every blade to a blush,
And while I, in rain, sought for roses,
A busy sun whirled to and fro,
To-morrow some better to-morrow!
These buds shall be roses for thee."

A beautiful place is to-morrow!
A better place is to-morrow!
With roses and lilies and myrtle,
Sweet fragrance and beauty combined.
A glorious place is to-morrow!
With the clear blue of our eyes,
There Faith stands, a comforting angel,
And wipes away all our tears.

At we glide down Time's beautiful river,
And are nearing the haven of rest,
And our sun, which shone bright in the morning,
Slowly pales in the blue of the west;
We look on yonder bright shore,
Awaiting our onward going,
Where loved ones are waiting our welcome,
When life and its conflicts are over.

From France.

PARIS, July 6.

A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris for the purpose of rebuilding the monument destroyed during the siege.

Jules Ducatel, a traitor from the Communists to the Versaillesists, has been arrested of the legion of honor.

Gen. McMahon has been reinstated in the command of Versailles.

Duke De Nemours and Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, are in Paris.

An election is to be held on Sunday next to fill the vacancies in the assembly where one person is to be chosen by the different constituencies.

Prince De Joinville having declared for the republic, will undoubtedly succeed in the department of L'Annapolis.

Gen. Montpelier and staff have paid a visit to the city of Paris, and subsequently dined with the President.

Count Waldersee, the German Charge d'Affaires, and Prince Waldemar of Halstein were also invited.

Moltke has given orders to the German commanders in France to forbear from inflicting punishment upon offenders whom the French law can reach.

Count Waldersee complained to the foreign office of the bitter language used by Mr. Andrew E. Clark, a member of the senior class in Middlebury College, as Principal for the coming year.

Mr. Clark is highly recommended as a scholar of thorough attainments, an excellent teacher and disciplinarian. For the musical department, Mr. Ford, who has filled that position during the year past with such eminent success, has been engaged.

COLD WEATHER.—The St. Johnsbury Caledonian says the month of June marked its exit last Friday in that vicinity by a killing frost. In some localities in that county corn, potatoes, beans, and other tender things were badly cut down. Some corn fields were so badly injured that farmers plowed them up and sowed grain in their place. It was not general but in certain localities in St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Burke and Danville it left a black mark.

MURDER IN GROTON.—An affray occurred in Groton, Caledonia county, last Wednesday, which resulted in the death of Frank Randall, at the hands of J. Q. Adams. There had been an old feud between Adams and Randall, and on Wednesday morning, when Adams was going to work, he was met by Randall, who was going to work, and the latter attacked and drew him from his wagon and threw him down and started for his wagon again, when Randall again returned to the attack, and Adams stabbed him, causing his death that night. Adams is now having a preliminary trial.

Calais, Me., expects to export 300,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

Mr. Borgh, whose horse-tail to cruelty to animals is the crowning glory of New York, secured 312 convictions in the last twelve months.

The steamboat *Helena Getty* when making her landing at Arch-street, Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, came in collision with the steamboat *Edwin Forrest*, when her side was crushed in, and William Walsh, the mate, was killed.

The radical temperance men of Pennsylvania are determined to be recognized, and have called a strictly prohibitory State Convention in Harrisburg on the 9th of August, to nominate, pledge, and temperance men for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The Congressional sub-committee of three who are to visit the disturbed districts of the Southern States are to be selected immediately. Senator Scott and Representative Stevenson will be on the committee; and the Democratic party will probably be Van Trump of Ohio.

Three convicts named John Wilson, James Cox and James Ward made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Sing Sing Prison Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. They were at work in the quarries, and jumped into a grocer's wagon. They were overhauled on the Tarrytown road.

The canvass in Kentucky is going on with activity. Gov. Leslie and Gen. Hallan, who are running against each other for Governor, are discussing the issues of the day together, driving from place to place in the same carriage, and where accommodations are limited, even sleeping in the same bed.

The Mobile Register says that were it once conceded that the *World* spoke authoritatively the sentiment of the Democracy of the North and West, when it spoke of Mr. Jeff. Davis as "a politician who stupidly, criminally, to use the milder phrase, blundered," there would be no Democratic party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

A collision occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday morning on the New York Central Railroad at Fairport Station, between a freight-train and the express freight-train, both going West. Cyrus Andrews, of Savannah, lost 2 legs, and all the passengers in the coach, ten in number, were injured slightly. Several cars were wrecked, and the water-tank house demolished.

One of the German Democratic papers told Gen. Haught before the meeting of the State Convention calling out the militia, is false. He says Forrest himself stated publicly at the time that there were 40,000 organized and equipped.

"The Ku-Klux," continued Brownlow, "were in existence in Tennessee as early as 1862, when this man Forrest commanded a brigade of them, and led them to victory in the cowardly and infamous butchery of Fort Pillow."

Senator Brownlow says Gen. Forrest's testimony before the Ku-Klux Committee, that there were no Ku-Klux in Tennessee until his (Brownlow's) calling out the militia, is false. He says Forrest himself stated publicly at the time that there were 40,000 organized and equipped.

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State News.

H. B. Bottom of Shafterbury, has two million, twelve hundred thousand, twenty-one hundred and seven score of hives bees.

H. D. Snow of Bennington has invented a water wheel governor, also a most perfect and extensively used steam governor, which is rapidly superseding all other governors for steam power.

Late Buenos Ayres speaks in the highest terms of Dr. J. M. Ayer, late of Danville, as a successful and diligent minister to the afflicted during the late terrible visitation of the yellow fever, both before and after his own attack.

Fire.—The wooded south of the old Rutland passenger depot in Burlington, was destroyed by fire about three o'clock Saturday a. m. Fortunately the wind was not as high as a few hours before, or the extensive lumber yards south would have met a similar fate.

D. W. Hobbs, of Island Pond, in attempting to get on his van at Northumberland, N. H., when the train was in motion, got thrown down on the sleepers and dragged some distance, and received a bad cut in his knee and several bruises, so he is confined to his bed. His hands were oily and one of them slipped from the railing which caused his fall.

PROBABLY FATAL.—During the Fireman's meet at the depot on Tuesday night, an iron railway shackle was thrown at a Marlboro fireman standing on the platform between two cars, hitting him just behind the ear, cutting an ugly gash and glancing off struck a young lady, cutting a serious wound on her head. The young lady is lying seriously ill at Shrewsbury and her life is despaired of by her physicians.

Manchester is not without its wonder. A child was born there last week which weighed only twenty-four ounces, but was perfectly formed, and hopes are entertained of its living. Its face can be almost covered by an old-fashioned cent, and a lady's finger ring can be slipped on the arm. The parents are of usual stature.

The Franklin House, Highgate Springs, is one of the best places to spend the summer months in Vermont, situated far enough north to be always cool, and amid some of the finest scenery in the State, it is always filled with visitors. The Highgate Springs, which lies but a short distance from the house, in a sulphur and iron spring of great value.

The water has a decidedly sulphurous taste and smell. The house is kept by Messrs. L. S. & J. L. Scott, who take great pains to make their guests comfortable and happy.

ESSEX CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—We learn from the *Free Press* that the Executive Committee of this institution, located at Essex Center, have engaged the services of Mr. Andrew E. Clark, a member of the senior class in Middlebury College, as Principal for the coming year.

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The "New Departure."

New York, July 6. Gov. Hoffman sent a letter of apology to the Tammany celebration yesterday, in which he accepted the acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments to the United States Constitution is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual possession of the right of suffrage. The task before us is to save the Constitution as a whole. To save it as it is requires our best efforts. The question is whether we are to live under a Constitution constructed by an imperial court and limited, or under the imperial form of a Constitution interpreted according to the expediency of the hour by Congress itself, and enforced by an unrestrained Executive.

TWEED ON THE "NEW DEPARTURE." William M. Tweed in the course of remarks said, "We propose to strike forward into a noble career and let past issues die. We propose to take the government of the country into our own hands and save the country from ruin."

GEN. McCLELLAN THE NEGRO'S FRIEND. Gen. McClellan in a letter to the Tammany meeting yesterday said, "Slavery is dead, let it remain dead. The negro has a right to vote, let him keep it, but strive to educate him to a fitness for the high privilege conferred on him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction."

KU-KLUX TRIAL.—INTERESTING REVELATIONS.—Memphis, Tenn., July 1. In the Ku-Klux trial at Oxford, Miss., today, Joseph C. Davis (colored), testified that on the night in question, three of the defendants came to his house and told him he was one of those radical fellows and ordered him to follow them, and in fear of his life he did so. After proceeding a short distance they donned disguises, and furnished him with one, red and black, and a mule to ride. The party went to Page's house, which they entered, and Joe was ordered to take Page's hands with a rope. A bed cord was cut out to furnish a suspender, and the man rode to the woods, a mile distant. Joe and another man was left in charge of the horses while the party entered with the prisoner. In a few minutes they heard a sound of strife, and the wretched man beseeching his murderers to allow him time to pray or to see his wife, both of which entreaties were denied. After a short time Joe was called into the woods, where he found Page lying on the ground beside a rude, shallow grave, with a rope around his neck, showing that death resulted from hanging. The body was tumbled into the grave by Joe and the other negroes present, by order of the leader, and hastily covered with earth and leaves. The party then stripped off their disguises and separated shortly before daylight. The witness underwent a rigid cross-examination, but the defence failed to shake his testimony. He identified three white and two colored defendants as having been active in the tragedy.

More about the Sewing Machine Castles. In reply to the bushel of inquiries since publishing our article last week on Sewing Machine Castles, we will state for the benefit of our readers that Sargent & Co., No. 70 Beekman Street, New York, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of them for all styles of sewing machines. They can generally be obtained of the sewing machine agents throughout the country, but where there are no agents within convenient distance, we will send them, it will be well to address the manufacturers.